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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/842,047	04/26/2001	Yasuo Fukuda	Q64291	6518

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09/05/2003

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EXAMINER

PHAN, THIEM D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3729

DATE MAILED: 09/05/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Advisory Action**

Application No.

09/842,047

Applicant(s)

FUKUDA ET AL.

Examiner

Tim Phan

Art Unit

3729

--Th MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

THE REPLY FILED 21 August 2003 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

**PERIOD FOR REPLY** [check either a) or b)]

- a) ☒ The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b) ☐ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. ☐ A Notice of Appeal was filed on \_\_\_\_\_. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. ☒ The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
- (a) ☒ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
- (b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
- (c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
- (d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): \_\_\_\_\_.
4. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: \_\_\_\_\_.
6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. ☒ For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) ☒ will not be entered or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: None.Claim(s) objected to: None.Claim(s) rejected: 4-7 and 25-31.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
9. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
10. ☒ Other: See Continuation Sheet

Continuation of 10. Note:

Assuming Applicants' Amendment does not need further consideration and/or search, Applicants appear not to understand the express language in inter alia Column 9, line 47ff of the '272 (Okino et al). Indeed the '272 does teach a wet etching step (Cf. column 3, lines 21-24) for etching the conductive probe into an acute probe pin (Cf. column 3, line 27). It appears that Applicants' step of etching the probe into sharp point is essentially the same that taught in the '272 (Cf. the '272, Fig. 4c-4e and Applicants', Fig. 9c-9e). The acute probe pin of the '272 is formed as sharp as the Applicants. Further, the acute probe pin of the '272 can easily puncture or pierce any corresponding electrode, depending on the hardness, number of probe pins and pressure involved. Moreover the same processing step of the '272 can etch a similar probe tip from a dull point to a very sharp one.

With regard to the 112 Rejection of Claim 31, Applicants' remarks about the "beveled gear-shaped cross section of the pointed bumps" (Cf. Applicants, Fig. 1A and 8B) are not well taken. "bevel gear" <sup>is</sup> ~~as~~ defined in the accompanying page (Cf. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 1998, Page 109) <sup>and</sup> this definition allows the language to be within the teaching of the '272 (Cf. Fig. 4e).

Subsequent claims rejected under 35U.S.C. 103 continue to be rejected as stated in Paper No. 7 (December 20th 2002).

Furthermore, the Patent Office saith not..



  
**CARL J. ARBES**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**

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ked by base or  
AL — bes-tial-

-ties (14c) 1  
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40) 1: a medi-  
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2: to put in a  
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[tegeuse]) : a variable red giant star of the first magnitude near one  
shoulder of Orion

betel nut n [fr. its being chewed with betel leaves] (1681): the astrin-  
gent seed of the betel palm

betel palm n (1875): an Asian pinnate-leaved palm (*Areca catechu*)  
that has an orange-colored drupe with an outer fibrous husk  
bête noire \-'bet-'nwär, -bät-'n, pl bêtes noires \-'bet-'nwär(z), -bät-'  
[F, lit., black-beast] (1844): a person or thing strongly detested or  
avoided: BUGBEAR

beth \-'bäth, -bät, -bäs\ n [Heb *bēth*, fr. *bayith* house] (ca. 1823): the 2d  
letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

beth-el \-'be-thäl\ n [Heb *bēth-el* house of God] (ca. 1617) 1: a hal-  
lowed spot 2: a chapel for Nonconformists b: a place of wor-  
ship for seamen

be-think \-'bi-'thiŋk\ vt -thought \-'thot\, -think-ing (bef. 12c) 1: a  
REMEMBER, RECALL b: to cause (oneself) to be reminded 2: to  
cause (oneself) to consider

be-tide \-'bi-'tid\ vi (12c): to happen esp. as if by fate ~ vt: to happen  
to: BEFALL — used chiefly in the phrase *woe betide* (woe ~ our ene-  
mies)

be-times \-'bi-'timz\ adv (13c) 1: in good time: EARLY 2: archaic: in  
a short time: SPEEDILY 3: at times: OCCASIONALLY

bē-tise \-'bä-'tiz\ n, pl bē-tises \-'tiz\ [F] (1827) 1: an act of foolish-  
ness or stupidity 2: lack of good sense: STUPIDITY

be-to-ken \-'bi-'tō-ken\ vt -to-kened; -to-ken-ing \-'tōk-'niŋ, -'tōk-'  
(15c) 1: to typify beforehand: PRESAGE 2: to give evidence of

SHOW  
be-tray \-'bi-'trā\ vb [ME, fr. *be- + trāyēn* to betray, fr. OF *trāir*, fr. L  
*tradere* — more at TRAITOR] vt (13c) 1: to lead astray; esp: SEDUCE 2:  
to deliver to an enemy by treachery 3: to fail or desert esp. in time  
of need 4: a: to reveal unintentionally b: SHOW, INDICATE c: to  
disclose in violation of confidence ~ vi: to prove false *syn* see RE-  
VEAL — *be-tray-al* \-'trā-'(ə)\ n — *be-tray-er* \-'trā-'er\ n

be-troth \-'bi-'trōth, -'trōth\ vi [ME, fr. *be- + trouthe* truth, troth] (14c)  
1: to promise to marry 2: to give in marriage

be-troth-al \-'trō-'thäl, -'trō-, -'thäl\ n (1844) 1: the act of betrothing  
or fact of being betrothed 2: a mutual promise or contract for a fu-  
ture marriage

be-trothed \-'bi-'trōthd, -'trōthd\ n (1588): the person to whom one is  
betrothed

bet-ta \-'be-'tä\ n [NL] (1927): any of a genus (*Betta*) of small bril-  
liantly colored long-finned freshwater fishes of southeastern Asia; esp:  
SIAMESE FIGHTING FISH

bet-ter \-'be-'tär\ adj, comparative of GOOD [ME *better*, fr. OE *betera*;  
akin to OE *bōt* remedy, Skt *bhadra* fortunate] (bef. 12c) 1: greater  
than half 2: improved in health or mental attitude 3: more attrac-  
tive, favorable, or commendable 4: more advantageous or effective  
5: improved in accuracy or performance

bet-ter vt (bef. 12c) 1: to make better: as a: to make more tolerable  
or acceptable (trying to ~ the lot of slum dwellers) b: to make more  
complete or perfect (looked forward to ~ing her acquaintance with the  
new neighbors) 2: to surpass in excellence: EXCEL ~ vi: to become  
better *syn* see IMPROVE

bet-ter adv, comparative of WELL (12c) 1: a: in a more excellent man-  
ner b: to, greater advantage: PREFERABLY (some things are ~ left  
unsaid) 2: a: to a higher or greater degree (he knows the story ~  
than you do) b: MORE (it is ~ than nine miles to the next town)

bet-ter n (12c) 1: a: something better b: a superior esp. in merit or  
rank 2: ADVANTAGE, VICTORY (get the ~ of him)

bet-ter verbal auxiliary (1831): had better (you ~ hurry)

bet-ter-ment \-'be-'tär-'ment\ n (1598) 1: a making or becoming better  
2: an improvement that adds to the value of a property or facility

bet-ter-off \-'be-'tär-'roff\ adj (ca. 1859) 1: being in comfortable eco-  
nomic circumstances (the ~ people live in the older section of town)  
2: being in a more advantageous position

betting shop n (1852) Brit: a shop where bets are taken

bet-ter or bet-ter \-'be-'tär\ n (1609): one that bets

between \-'bi-'twen\ prep [ME *betwene*, prep. & adv., fr. OE *be-  
tweonum*, fr. *be- + twēonum* (dat. pl.) (akin to Goth *twēihnā* two  
each); akin to OE *twa* two] (bef. 12c) 1: a: by the common action of  
jointly engaging (shared the work ~ the two of them) (talks ~ the  
three ~ Time) b: in common to: shared by (divided ~ his four  
grandchildren) 2: a: in the time, space, or interval that separates b:  
in intermediate relation to 3: a: from one to another of (air service  
~ Miami and Chicago) b: serving to connect or unite in a relation-  
ship (as difference, likeness, or proportion) (a one-to-one correspon-  
dence ~ sets) c: setting apart (the line ~ fact and fancy) 4: in  
point of comparison of (not much to choose ~ the two coats) 5: in  
confidence restricted to (a secret ~ you and me)

usage There is a persistent but unfounded notion that *between* can be  
used only of two items and that *among* must be used for more than  
two. *Between* has been used of more than two since Old English; it is  
esp. appropriate to denote a one-to-one relationship, regardless of the  
number of items. It can be used when the number is unspecified (eco-  
nomic cooperation *between* nations), when more than two are enumer-  
ated (*between* you and me and the lamppost) (partitioned *between*  
Austria, Prussia, and Russia — Nathaniel Benchley), and even when  
only one item is mentioned (but repetition is implied) (pausing *be-  
tween* every sentence to rap the floor — George Eliot). *Among* is more  
appropriate where the emphasis is on distribution rather than individ-  
ual relationships (discontent *among* the peasants). When *among* is  
automatically chosen for more than two, English idiom may be  
strained (a worthy book that nevertheless falls among many stools —  
John Simon) (the author alternates *among* mod. slang, clichés and  
quotes from literary giants — A. H. Johnston).

between adv (bef. 12c): in an intermediate space or interval

be-tween-brain \-'brän\ n (ca. 1909): DIENCEPHALON

be-tween-ness \-'bi-'twen-'nes\ n (1892): the quality or state of being  
between two others in an ordered mathematical set

be-tween-times \-'bi-'twen-'timz\ adv (1907): at or during intervals

be-tween-whiles \-'bi-'twilz, -'wilz\ adv (1678): BETWEENTIMES

be-twixt \-'bi-'twikst\ adv or prep [ME, fr. OE *betwux*, fr. *be- + twux*  
(akin to Goth *twēihnā*)] (bef. 12c): BETWEEN

betwixt and between adv or adj (1832): in a midway position: nei-  
ther one thing nor the other

Beu-lah \-'byü-'lä\ n: an idyllic land near the end of life's journey in  
Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*

beurre blanc \-'bör-'blā\ n [F, lit., white butter] (1931): a hot butter  
sauce (as for fish) flavored with vinegar or lemon juice

beurre ma-nié \-'män-'yā\ n [F, lit., handled butter] (1939): flour and  
butter kneaded together used as a thickener in sauces

beurre noir \-'nwär\ n [F, lit., black butter] (1856): butter heated  
until brown or black and often flavored with vinegar or lemon juice

bevel \-'be-väl\ adj (ca. 1600): OBLIQUE, BEVELED

bevel n [assumed] MF, fr. OF *baif* with open mouth, fr. *baer* to yawn  
— more at ABEYANCE] (1610) 1: an instrument consisting of two  
rules or arms jointed together and opening to any angle for drawing  
angles or adjusting surfaces to be cut at an angle 2: a: the angle that  
one surface or line makes with another when they are not at right an-  
gles b: the slant of such a surface or line 3: the part of printing  
type extending from face to shoulder

bevel vb -eled or -elled; -el-ing or -el-ling \-'bev-'liŋ, -'be-vä-\ vt (1677)  
1: to cut or shape to a bevel ~ vi: INCLINE, SLANT

bevel gear n (1833): either of a  
pair of toothed wheels whose  
working surfaces are inclined to  
nonparallel axes

be-ver-age \-'bev-'rij, -'be-vä-\ n  
[ME, fr. MF *bewage*, fr. *beivre* to  
drink, fr. L *bibere* — more at POTA-  
BLE] (14c): a drinkable liquid

bevy \-'be-vē\ n, pl beveys [ME  
bevey] (15c) 1: a large group or  
collection (a ~ of girls) 2: a  
group of animals and esp. quail  
together

be-wall \-'bi-'wä-(ə)\ vt (14c) 1: to wail over 2: to express deep sor-  
row for usu. by wailing and lamentation (wringing her hands and ~ing  
her fate) *syn* see DEPLORE

be-war \-'bi-'wār, -'wēr\ vb [ME *been war*, fr. *been* to be + *war* careful  
— more at BEWARE] vt (14c): to be on one's guard (~ of the dog) ~  
vi 1: to take care of (~ your wallet) 2: to be wary of (we must ~  
the exceedingly tenuous generalization — Matthew Lipman)

be-whis-kered \-'hwis-'kərd, -'wis-\ adj (1820): wearing whiskers

be-wigged \-'bi-'wigd\ adj (1774): wearing a wig

be-wil-der \-'bi-'wil-'dər\ vt -wil-dered; -wil-der-ing \-'d(ə-)riŋ\ (1684)  
1: to cause to lose one's bearings 2: to perplex or confuse esp. by a  
complexity, variety, or multitude of objects or considerations *syn* see  
PUZZLE — *be-wil-dered-ly* adv — *be-wil-dered-ness* n — *be-wil-  
der-ing-ly* \-'d(ə-)riŋ-'lē\ adv

be-wil-der-ment \-'dər-'mənt\ n (1820) 1: the quality or state of being  
bewildered 2: a bewildering tangle or confusion

be-witch \-'bi-'wich\ vt (13c) 1: a: to influence or affect esp. injuri-  
ously by witchcraft b: to cast a spell over 2: to attract as if by the  
power of witchcraft: ENCHANT (~ed by her beauty) ~ vi: to bewitch  
someone or something — *be-witch-ery* \-'wi-'ch(ə-)rē\ n — *be-witch-  
ing-ly* \-'wi-'ch(ə-)riŋ-'lē\ adv

be-witch-ment \-'wich-'mənt\ n (1607) 1: a: the act or power of  
bewitching b: a spell that bewitches 2: the state of being bewitched

be-wray \-'bi-'rā\ vt [ME, fr. *be- + wreyen* to accuse, fr. OE *wrēgan*;  
akin to OHG *ruogan* to accuse] (13c) archaic: DIVULGE, BETRAY

bey \-'bā\ n [Turk, gentleman, chief] (1595) 1: a: a provincial govern-  
or in the Ottoman Empire b: the former native ruler of Tunis or  
Tunisia 2: used as a courtesy title in Turkey and Egypt

be-yond \-'be-'änd\ adv [ME, prep. & adv., fr. OE *begeondan*, fr. *be- +  
geondan* beyond; fr. *geond* yond — more at YOND] (bef. 12c) 1: on or  
to the farther side: FARTHER 2: in addition: BESIDES

be-yond prep (bef. 12c) 1: on or to the farther side of: at a greater  
distance than 2: a: out of the reach or sphere of b: in a degree or  
amount surpassing c: out of the comprehension of 3: in addition  
to: BESIDES

be-yond n (14c) 1: something that lies beyond 2: something that  
lies outside the scope of ordinary experience; *specif*: HEREAFTER

be-zant \-'be-'zant, -'zant\ n [ME *besant*, fr. OF, fr. ML *Byzantius*  
Byzantine, fr. *Byzantium*, ancient name of Istanbul] (13c) 1: SOLIDUS

1 2: a flat disk used in architectural ornament

be-zel \-'be-'zel, -'be-\ n [prob. fr. dial. form of F *biseau* bezel, fr. MF]  
(ca. 1616) 1: a rim that holds a transparent covering (as on a watch,  
clock, or headlight) or that is rotatable and has special markings (as on  
a watch) 2: the oblique side or face of a cut gem; *specif*: the upper  
faceted portion of a brilliant projecting from the setting — see BRIL-  
LIANT illustration 3: a usu. metal rim of a piece of jewelry in which an  
ornament (as a gem) is set

be-zique \-'be-'zik\ n [F *bésique*] (1861): a card game similar to pi-  
nochle that is played with a pack of 64 cards

be-zoar \-'be-'zör, -'zör\ n [MF, fr. ML, fr. Ar dial. *bezuwar*, fr. Ar  
*bazār*, fr. Per *pād-zahr*, fr. *pād* protecting (against) + *zahr* poison]  
(1577): any of various calculi found chiefly in the gastrointestinal  
organs and formerly believed to possess magical properties — called  
also *bezoar stone*

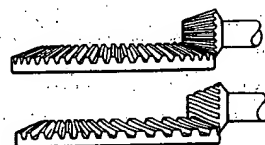
B-girl n [prob. fr. *bar + girl*] (1936): a woman who entertains bar  
patrons and encourages them to spend freely

BHA \-'bē-(ə)-'chā\ n [butylated hydroxyanisole] (1950): a phenolic  
antioxidant  $C_{11}H_{16}O_2$  used esp. to preserve fats and oils in food

Bha-ga-vad Gī-tā \-'bā-gə-, -vād-'gē-tā\ n [Skt *Bhagavadgītā*, lit., song of  
the blessed one (Krishna)] (ca. 1785): a Hindu devotional work in  
poetic form

bhak-ti \-'bak-'tē, -'tē\ n [Skt, lit., portion] (1832): devotion to a deity con-  
stituting a way to salvation in Hinduism

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ä\ ace \ä\ mop, mar  
\ä\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ä\ hit \ä\ ice \ä\ job  
\ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \ə\ thin \ə\ the \ä\ loot \ä\ foot  
\ə\ yet \ə\ vision \ä, k, æ, œ, u, ü, see Guide to Pronunciation



bevel gears